

PCT



INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT PC

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

2 JUN 2005

• •	cant's or agent's 2576.pct.df.e	file reference	FOR FURTHER ACTION		of Transmittal of International mination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/GB 03/05716			International filing date (day/month/year) 31.12.2003		Priority date <i>(day/month/year)</i> 02.01.2003	
_	national Patent C N21/55	lassification (IPC) or I	poth national classification and IPC			
Appli PAC		1258 LIMITED				
1.	This internation	onal preliminary exists transmitted to the	amination report has been prep le applicant according to Article	ared by this Inter 36.	national Preliminary Examining	
2.	This REPORT consists of a total of 6 sheets, including this cover sheet.					
	been a	mended and are the	anied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheet e basis for this report and/or sho on 607 of the Administrative Ins	eets containing re	on, claims and/or drawings which have ectifications made before this Authority he PCT).	
	These annex	es consist of a tota	l of 5 sheets.			
3.	This report c	ontains Indications	relating to the following items:			
U.					•	
		lasis of the opinion				
		riority Ion actablishment (of opinion with regard to novelty	, inventive sten :	and industrial applicability	
				, inventive step t	tra mademar approaching	
	V ⊠ F	ack of unity of inve Reasoned statemer itations and explan		gard to novelty, in	ventive step or industrial applicability;	
	. —	Certain documents cited				
	VII 🗆 d					
	VIII 🗆 (Certain observation	s on the international application	n		
Dat	te of submission	of the demand	Dat	e of completion of t	his report	
02	.08.2004		11	04.2005		
	eliminary examini	_		horized Officer	Schibertos Patanteso, E	
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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

PCT/GB 03/05716

f.	Basis	of the	he r	'ep	ort
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1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application (Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)):

	Desc	cription, Pages			
	1-13		as originally filed		
	.		-		
	Claii	ns, Numbers			
	1-20		received on 21.08.2004 with letter of 18.08.2004		
	Drav	vings, Sheets			
	1/3-3	3/3	as originally filed		
2.	With lang	Vith regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the inguage in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.			
	These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:				
		the language of a trar	nslation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).		
		the language of public	cation of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).		
		the language of a trai Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3	nslation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under 8).		
3.	With inte	With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:			
		contained in the inter	national application in written form.		
		filed together with the	e international application in computer readable form.		
		furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.			
		furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.			
		The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.			
		The statement that the listing has been furni	ne information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence ished.		
4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:			esulted in the cancellation of:		
		the description,	pages:		
		the claims,	Nos.:		
		the drawings,	sheets:		

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY **EXAMINATION REPORT**

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5. 🗆	This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have
	been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)).

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

- 6. Additional observations, if necessary:
- V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- 1. Statement

Novelty (N)

Yes: Claims

1-20

No:

Inventive step (IS)

Yes: Claims

Claims

Claims

No:

1-20

Industrial applicability (IA)

Yes: Claims

1-20

Claims No:

2. Citations and explanations

see separate sheet



Re Item V

Reasoned statement with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

Reference is made to the following documents: 1

D1: WO 92/05426 A (AMERSHAM INT PLC) 2 April 1992 (1992-04-02); and

D2: US 2001/040130 A1 (CULLEN DAVID C ET AL) 15 November 2001 (2001-11-15).

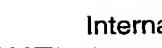
- Independent claims 1, 14, and 17 of the present application are not inventive within 2 the meaning of Article 33(3) PCT.
- As regards claim 1 document D1 discloses a cartridge for use in a surface plasmon 2.1 resonance sensor (cf. page 4, lines 19 to 22), the cartridge comprising an optical element (1) having a first surface (7) and a mounting member (10) for supporting a sensing agent (11) located on a second surface of the optical element, the first surface comprising a first means (7) for directing a beam of light (4) incident on the optical element towards the second surface at an angle of incidence to the second surface that results in substantially total internal reflection (cf. e.g. page 1, line 32 to page 2, line 2 and page 12, lines 27 to 36) of the beam of light at an interface of the mounting member and the second surface (17).
- The contribution of claim 1 over the prior art is that the cartridge further comprises a detachable channel suitable for containing a fluid sample to be tested. The objective problem solved by the difference is to enable the analysis of larger amounts of sample, eventually in flow-regime (cf. page 10, line 31 to 11, line 5 of the description). The detection of analytes present in trace amounts often requires the analysis of more sample to reach a minimun of sensitivity. Also is the continuous monitoring of flowing samples a well-known problem in the art. As a consequence, the identification of the objective problem stated above cannot per se be considered inventive. For solving the problem the skilled person would consider the teachings of D2. Document D2 discloses a surface plasmon resonance (SPR) sensor which comprises a glass prism (41) having one of its faces coated with a sensing surface (43) and a detachable channel (47). The skilled person would realize that said detachable channel is held against the prism so that the liquid sample can flow past the sensing

surface (cf. lines 3 to 5 of par. 88). The system of D2, furthermore, teaches the use of a prism which can be disposable (cf. lines 23 to 26 of par. 73 and lines 5 to 8 of par. 75) which is a bonus effect much in the line of the cartridge of D1. Being prism and channel held together simply by means of a first and a second clamps (45, 53) he

would consider the implementation of such a detachable channel to the cartridge of D1 as a matter of routine, arriving at the subject-matter of claim 1 without having to be inventive.

- Other considerations such as the miniaturisation, the simplified alignment, or the 2.3 capability of multiple testing, are not present as technical features and are therefore regarded as being of no-relevance for the assessment of the claim.
- 2.4 Additionally to the corresponding objection with respect to the cartridge, document D1 discloses in accordance with claim 14: a surface plasmon resonance sensor comprising a light source (32) for generating a beam of light (33), and a light beam detection means (29) wherein the employment of the cartridge allows for the miniaturisation of the sensor¹.
- Contrary to applicant's opinion it is considered that both documents D1 (cf. fig. 9) and 2.5 D2 (cf. par. 75) disclose devices well suited for the field detection. It is not apparent why the skilled person would not make use of them for that purpose. As regards claim 17 e.g. document D1 discloses the selection of the appropriate cartridge for the detection of one or more pathogens and the use of it for the proper test (cf. page 1, lines 3 to 7). The standard calibration procedure pertains to the general background knowledge and is, therefore, disclosed by D1 to the skilled person.
- Dependent claims 2 to 13, 15, 16, and 18 to 20 are not inventive in the sense of 3 Article 33(3) PCT.
- Document D2 discloses the additional subject-matter of claim 2 (cf. par. 88, lines 1 to 3.1 5).
- Document D1 further discloses the additional subject-matter of claims: 3 and 6 (cf. 3.2

¹See in this respect the compact construction of fig. 9.



page 15, lines 20 to 24), 4 and 7 (cf. page 3, lines 12 to 15), 5 (cf. page 19, lines 33 and 34), 8 (cf. page 20, lines 27 to 30), 9 to 132, and 18 (cf. page 6, line 31 to page 7, line 3), 15 (cf. page 9, lines 35 and 36), and 16 (cf. page 16, lines 28 to 30).

The additional subject-matter of claims 19 and 20 represents the standard 3.3 calibration as well as measurement procedures.

² Additional subject-matter disclosed for the skilled person.

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Claims

2

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3 A cartridge for use in a Surface Plasmon Resonance 4 sensor, the cartridge comprising an optical element having a first surface and a mounting member for supporting a sensing agent located on a 6 second surface of the optical element, the first surface 8 comprising a first means for directing a beam of 9 light incident on the optical element towards the 10 second surface at an angle of incidence to the second 11 surface that results in substantially total internal 12 reflection of the beam of light at an interface of 13 the mounting member and the second surface wherein 14 the cartridge further comprises a detachable channel 15 suitable for containing a fluid sample to be tested.

16

17 2) A cartridge as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the channel
18 locates on the second surface of the cartridge such
19 that the fluid sample contained within the channel
20 makes physical contact with the sensing agent.

21

22 3) A cartridge as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2 wherein 23 the optical element further comprises a third surface 24 for the exit of beam of light from the optical 25 element wherein the third surface includes a second 26 means for directing the beam of light.

27

A cartridge as claimed in any of the preceding Claims
wherein the optical element comprises a material
having a first dielectric constant while the mounting
member comprises a material having a second
dielectric constant wherein the second dielectric
constant is of an opposite sign to that of the first
dielectric constant.

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by A cartridge as claimed in any of the preceding Claims wherein the first means for directing the light beam comprises a focusing element for focusing the beam of light to a line at the interface of the mounting member and the second surface.

7

8 6) A cartridge as claimed in any of Claims 3 to 5
9 wherein the second means for directing the light beam
10 comprises a defocusing element.

11

12 7) A cartridge as claimed in any of the preceding Claims
13 wherein the mounting member comprises a metal.

14

15 8) A cartridge as claimed in any of the preceding Claims 16 wherein the optical element comprises an injection 17 moulded plastic material.

18

19 9) A cartridge as claimed in any of the preceding Claims
20 wherein the sensing agent comprises one or more
21 antibodies each antibody being suitable for binding a
22 pathogen.

23

10) A cartridge as claimed in Claim 9 wherein the bound 24 pathogen is selected from the group comprising 25 Legionella, Escherichia coli, Salmonella, Bacillus 26 Lysteria, Pestis, Yersinia Anthracis, 27 virus, Picomaviridae Cryptosporidium, Variola 28 Apthovirus, Filoviruses, any plasticiser, steroid, 29 medicinal drug or illicit substance or any other 30 known fluid borne bacterium. 31

32

1	11) A cartridge as claimed in Claim 9 or Claim 10 wherein
2	a protein substrate and a ligand is employed to bind
3	a biotinylated antibody to the metal.

4

5 12) A cartridge as claimed in Claim 11 wherein the protein substrate comprises biotin.

7

8 13) A cartridge as claimed in Claim 11 or Claim 12
9 wherein the ligand comprises a protein selected from
10 the group comprising avidin, strepavidin and
11 neutravidin.

12

13 14) A Surface Plasmon Resonance sensor comprising a light
14 source for generating a beam of light, a cartridge as
15 claimed in any of Claims 1 to 13, and a light beam
16 detection means wherein the employment of the
17 cartridge allows for the miniaturisation of the
18 sensor.

19

20 15) A Surface Plasmon Resonance sensor as claimed in 21 Claim 14 wherein the light source comprises a diode 22 laser.

23

24

25 16) A Surface Plasmon Resonance sensor as claimed in 26 Claim 14 or Claim 15 wherein the light beam detection 27 means comprises a detector and a data processing 28 means.

29

- 30 17) A method of field detection of one or more pathogens 31 that comprising the steps of:
- 1) Selecting an appropriate cartridge for the detection of one or more pathogens for use in a Surface Plasmon Resonance sensor;

1	2) Calibrating the Surface Plasmon Resonance sensor;
2	and .
3	3) Testing a fluid sample for the presence of one or
4	more of the pathogens;
5	
6	18) A method of field detection of one or more pathogens
7	as claimed in Claim 17 wherein the selection of the
8	appropriate cartridge comprises locating the
9	cartridge with one or more appropriate antibodies for
0	binding with the one or more pathogens.
1	
12	19) A method of field detection of one or more pathogens
3	as claimed in Claim 17 or Claim 18 wherein
4	calibration of the Surface Plasmon Resonance sensor
5	comprises:
.6	1) Irradiating a mounting member with a beam of light
7	in the absence of the fluid sample; and
8	2) Detecting a component of the beam of light
9	reflected from the mounting member and storing the
.0	data as a reference signal;
1	•
2	20) A method of field detection of one or more pathogens
3	as claimed in Claim 17 to Claim 19 wherein the
4	testing of a fluid sample for the presence of one or
5	more pathogens comprises:
6	1) Locating the fluid sample with respect to a
7	channel;
8	2) Connecting the channel to the cartridge;
9	3) Irradiating the fluid sample with the beam of
0	light;
1	4) Detecting the beam of light reflected from the
2	mounting member and storing the data as a sample
3	. simal: and

5) Comparing the sample signal with the reference signal.